

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR, THE POLICE JUDGE.
(MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL).]

A PROSECUTION WHICH FAILED.

Lau Ping Kuan was indicted for receiving four gold rattan bangle mountings knowing them to have been stolen.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Albaster (instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo) appeared for the defence.

The jury was composed of Messrs. C. E. Seybt, A. G. da Silva, R. O. Baptista, R. M. de Oliveira, E. J. de la Figuerido, J. M. Alves, and L. A. V. Ribeiro.

Dealing with the facts of the case the Attorney-General stated that on August 27th at 12.30 p.m. a little girl was coming down the staircase of her house in Wanchai, when she was attacked by a man, who snatched her bangles from her wrists. That man was Lam Ki, who would appear as a witness in the present case. There was another man involved in the case, but he did not matter much. The man took the mountings to the Sai Sing shop at about 2 p.m. the same day, and sold the gold to the prisoner, receiving \$3.20 for it, which was, apparently, half its value. The prisoner asked no questions of any kind. At first the prisoner did not admit that he bought the gold, but, later, when charged at the Police station, he said: "I did not know that the pair of bangles were stolen property." It was for the jury to say whether they were satisfied that the statement was true. It is important to note that prisoner did not deny that he bought the gold. The fact that prisoner bought the property for half its value, that the gold was detached from the rattan, and that prisoner asked no questions all tended to show guilty knowledge. Most important of all perhaps, there was no entry in the books, though evidence would be given to show that as soon as anything was bought, it was the practice to enter it in the books kept for the purpose.

Inspector Sim, in his evidence, stated that the prisoner denied buying the gold mountings from the thief at first, but later on said he did not know that they were stolen property.

Lam Ki, the convicted prisoner, stated that he was unable to identify one of the pieces of gold mountings, and that there were six pieces altogether.

A woman witness mentioned only four pieces of gold mountings on the bangles.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution, an accountant in the firm of which the prisoner was a member, said he bought two pieces of gold on the previous day for \$5.70. Prisoner was away from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., on August 27th collecting money from the Sincere Company.

Mr. Albaster: That is a complete alibi.

Witness, continuing, stated that it was usual for the shop accountants to go about doing outside work for the shop. He was positively sure that he did not see defendant between 1 and 3 p.m. that day.

Another witness stated that if the prisoner paid \$5.10 for two pieces of gold mountings he thought it was a very fair price.

Mr. Albaster, in his speech for the defence, stated that it frequently arose in cases of this sort, where someone in a shop was charged with buying stolen property, that the undisputed facts were that he bought the property from a thief, but the question for the jury to decide was whether, at the time, the prisoner knew that the property was stolen. The story for the defence was entirely different from that of the Crown and it was always for the Crown to prove their case without a shadow of reasonable doubt. It so happened in the present case that he had an overwhelming body of evidence, part of which the Crown had already called, to show that the defendant was not in the shop at the time that the thief came, if he had ever come at all. The story of the thief was a story, which any person, who did not wish to tell the police what he had done with the stolen jewellery, would say, and that was merely to mention the name of a jeweller who happened to live in the neighbourhood and who kept a quantity of gold in his shop. The Crown had to prove three things: They had to prove that that was the piece of gold which was stolen on June 27th and was part of the bangle belonging to the girl, and they had to prove that the person who received it was the prisoner and not anybody else. The most important proof that they had to offer, however, was that prisoner at

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TANK FIGHTING.

LUCKY ESCAPE OF A FORMER ASSISTANT IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The following interesting account of Tank fighting is taken from a letter, dated August 17th, from Mr. E. A. Pritchard, who returned home in June, 1917, from China, where he was an assistant in the Chinese Customs, being stationed at Moukden and Mengtze. After seven months' training at home he received a commission in a Tank battalion, and, at the beginning of this summer, went out to France, where he has just been wounded:—

"I am at present in hospital with a wound in the scalp, received on the first day of the Amiens push; it is awfully 'cushy' and I feel an awful fraud being 'Blighy' with it." A machine-gun bullet grazed my temple, and I received splinters from my tank in my head and face. It is practically all right again now, and I hope to be out of hospital next week. Providence played a great part in my being alive now, as I will tell you. When we went out on the 8th it was awfully foggy and nearly all the 'busses' lost their way. However, I managed to keep in the right direction, but was compelled to deviate several times to assist the Infantry, who were being held up by Bosch machine-guns. I had accounted for two (one of which I had run over with two Huns who refused to leave their guns—awfully brave fellows Hun machine-gunners, but foolish-bravery!), and I was swinging about trying to find the third, when suddenly for some unearthly reason my engine conked out and, unfortunately, it was dead opposite the m.g. and he gave us hell. It was then I received my packet, which knocked me off my seat. I then saw where he was and plunked four 6-pounder grape-shot shells into him, and that finished him off. I was bleeding so profusely then that I decided to go back to Infantry and get my head decently bandaged and come back. As I told my people to drive the bus on slowly and I would catch it up. This I did, and was away a quarter-of-an-hour at the outside, and then I came back to find that in that little time the bus had received two direct hits with shells, one of which had burst just where I was sitting knocking a huge hole in the tank. Two of my crew were killed, three seriously wounded, and one got off untouched, and there ends my little story except for the fact that I was under the impression that the bullet had gone through my head instead of grazing it. I should never have left the show had I known this. I was sorry, for it was a good show, that I did not see more of it. Now I shall get three weeks' leave and about a month's home service, which I do not want, and then I hope back again to the show. I hope you won't think this is too egotistical, old thing, but I thought it might interest you."

the time had knowledge that the gold was stolen property. If an explanation was offered by the defence the jury had to consider that explanation and even if they did not believe it, the law was that they must acquit a prisoner unless they were satisfied that the Crown had proved its case. The evidence of the Crown depended on the evidence of a self-confessed thief and it was necessary for that evidence to be corroborated in every detail, but there had been no corroboration at all. There was not a scrap of evidence to show that the prisoner had bought the property on that day. There was no corroboration to show that the prisoner knew that the property was stolen and there was no corroboration to show that the \$5.20 had been paid, and that was the most material part of the story. There was even no entry in the book to that effect. With regard to the number of pieces alleged to have been stolen there was no corroboration. The woman witness stated there were four pieces stolen, the thief stated there were six while the defence stated there was nothing at all. He would call a number of witnesses who would swear that the thief never came to the shop at all and that defendant was not there at the time when the thief was alleged to have sold the article to him.

Defendant went into the witness-box and denied the charge, stating that at the time he was collecting money at Sincere's shop. He was so confused at the police station that he made the statement: "I did not know the bangles were stolen." Other witnesses gave evidence to the effect that prisoner was not in the shop on August 27th between 1 and 3 p.m., and that they did not see the convicted thief, or anyone similar to him, in the shop on that date. One witness went on further to state that he bought some gold on August 27th, which included a piece of bangle.

The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

PIRATES NEAR MACAO.

KILL ONE MAN AND SEIZE A JUNK. JUNK-MASTER'S WIFE ABDUCTED.

Yet another instance of the daring of the gang of pirates infesting neighbouring waters has been brought to light by a junk master, who has reported to the Police that one of his folk was killed and his wife abducted by a body of men, who attacked his junk off Sai Heung on October 23rd.

The junk was sailing from Shiu Kwan, Chinese territory to Macao, with a cargo of dyes and lime powder. When nearing Sai Heung a launch, containing a number of men, ordered it to stop. At first, the junk master refused but the launch started in pursuit, and, subsequently, the junk-master, terrified by the threats which were shouted at him, lowered his sails and dropped anchor. Some twenty of the pirates immediately clambered on to the deck. They were armed to the teeth and treated the crew roughly. One of the crew attempted to offer some resistance and he was immediately killed and his body thrown overboard.

The robbers ransacked the vessel and took possession of booty to the value of over \$2,000. Sailing the junk to a desolate and uninhabited island, they forced the junk master, and his crew to land and tied them to trees. The junk-master's wife was kept a prisoner on board and was carried off by the pirates to some unknown destination.

Fortunately for the men left on shore they were espied by a passing junk, and were released and conveyed to Castle Peak the day following the outrage.

This latest crime has caused consternation among the junk owners and fishermen many of whom, it is said, are afraid to proceed beyond Hongkong territorial waters.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

ROYAL NAVY RES., 0 v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 0.

The Staff and Departments and the Navy Reserves played their postponed league match on the Navy ground at Happy Valley yesterday. The Navy, as a team, were far superior to the Staff, but so well did the defence of the latter acquit itself, that the sailors were unable to find the net in spite of spending nearly all their time in the vicinity of the Army goal.

The sailors quickly assumed the offensive but Scouler, Wain and Glenney of the Staff were all in tip-top form, and when the interval arrived, the last named, who was keeping goal for the Army, had not been beaten, although on many occasions the soldiers goal had been in very serious danger. The sailors forced quite a number of corners but did not profit much by them, the winger on two occasions putting the ball behind.

After the interval the Navy went away with a rush, and from then till the final whistle sounded, the soldiers' goal was hardly ever clear of the invaders. On one occasion only did the Staff look like scoring. Killarby, in the centre, broke through and was going strongly for goal when he was charged down. Kirby following up, obtained possession and put in a fine shot which hit the cross-bar and almost entered the goal, but was eventually cleared. Back went the leather to the other end, and Luxton put in a magnificent drive which all but scored. On another occasion an effort from the Navy right beat the goalkeeper, but Strange rushed back into the goal and effected a clever clearance. During this half, Harris, of the Staff, was injured and had to leave the ground. He returned later but could do little. Finding combining useless for their purpose, the sailors' forwards tried a few long shots at goal, but Glenney was always in the right place. The Navy kept up the pressure and their backs, kicking very cleanly and powerfully, dealt very ably with the few feeble efforts of the Staff to break through. The game ended in a goalless draw, the soldiers' escape from defeat being almost entirely due to the fine play of their backs and goalkeeper.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	G.	A.	F.
St. Joseph's	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
Navy Res.	2	1	0	1	12	0	3
88th Co.	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
S. China A.S.	1	1	0	0	4	2	2
Kowloon	2	0	1	1	1	3	1
Staff & Dpts.	2	0	1	0	4	1	1
87th Co.	2	0	1	1	0	12	1
83rd Co.	1	0	1	0	2	4	0
University	1	0	1	0	0	5	0

LAWN TENNIS.

THE "BRADLEY" CUP TOURNAMENT.

The above tournament—an open singles for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regular Army in Hongkong commences early next month, and entries are being received by Sergeant Major R. H. Jewsbury, R.E. Office, Victoria Barracks. The tournament attracted 61 entries last year and it is hoped that as many, or more, competitors will be forthcoming this year. The holder of the cup is 2nd Corporal R. Townsend, R.E. The prize and balls will be provided by the Services Entertainment fund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Reading the columns of your daily paper under the heading of "Hongkong Magistracy," one comes across many queer things at times. Take, for example, the statement made by Mr. J. R. Wood that the defendant in a certain case ought to have been warned by the regular Police, and giving that as the only reason for dismissing a charge of obstruction, though the defendant had been warned on several occasions by a Police Reservist. What is the difference between Mr. Tommy (a Regular) and Mr. Best (a Reservist)? The only difference I can see is that one is a paid policeman and the other is an unpaid policeman. In their duties and powers I do not see any difference at all. The Chinaman was very lucky indeed in getting out of the trouble so easily, and he ought to have given his best chin-chins to Mr. Best for being a Reservist—Yours, etc., OBSERVER.

Hongkong, October 28th, 1918.

STABBING AFFRAY FOR TEN CENTS.

ADVENTURES OF A WATCH.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stabbing another Chinese at Wah Lane.

Dr. Y. K. To stated that the complainant had been admitted to hospital on October 16th with a severe stab wound, 1½ inches long, in his ribs. The left lung has been perforated, but had gradually healed up.

The man who was stabbed said that the cause of the trouble was that on a certain day the defendant gave him a watch to pawn for \$3, offering him, if he succeeded, 20 cents; and, if he failed, 10 cents, for his trouble. He failed to pawn the watch, and when asked defendant for the promised 10 cents the latter got angry. Some days later defendant came up to him and stabbed him.

The defendant denied the stabbing and said that on the day in question he himself was assaulted by three or four men, one of whom was the complainant.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

A WARNING FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

At the meeting of the Straits Legislative Council, held in Singapore, on October 14th, the Colonial Secretary (Mr. F. S. James) said that the following telegram, courteously sent by the Governor-General of South Africa, had been received by His Excellency the Governor the previous night:—

From Governor-General, South Africa, to Governor, Straits Settlements, dated October 12th, received 12th.

In view of the terrible experience through which South Africa is passing as a result of violent outbreak of so-called Spanish Fever, with highly pneumonic characteristics, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, considers it advisable to draw your special attention to the extreme seriousness of the malady with a view to the possibility of timely measures being taken by your Government to prevent its introduction from overseas. The malady is infectious in the highest degree and produces extreme prostration with an appalling death-rate among colored persons and natives, while among Europeans, after a week's experience, there is now distinctly increased seriousness in the character of attacks. At Kimberley yesterday fifty Europeans died. At Cape Town a still larger number, while coloured persons and natives at these cities are dying daily in hundreds. Prime Minister is anxious that your country should be spared similar calamity and has accordingly taken this step to give you timely warning.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN THE FAR EAST.

The organization has been completed in Japan, America and China of a Guarantee Trust Company, with a capital of ¥20,000,000 which has for its purpose the promotion of the enterprises of Japan and America in China. The Councilor of the new company is Mr. Benjamin Fleisher, with whom will be associated Mr. D. L. Baker, of the American Trading Company, while the Yokohama Specie Bank will also have an official on the Board of this new Guarantee Trust Company—Baker.

The New East magazine started in 1917 by British interests, announces that it will cease publication with the December number owing to lack of financial support. American interests, however, announce that it will be replaced by a powerful magazine representing American and Japanese interests which will not neglect their British Allies in the Far East. The new magazine is promoted by Mr. Benjamin Fleisher and a number of bankers. It is known that only 30,000 shares will be offered to the public and the directors announce that these have been over-subscribed twenty-five times.—Hester.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS



LONDON MADE
SHIRTS

COLOURED STRIPES IN

SUPERIOR ZEPHYR

(SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS)

\$3.00 each.

LIGHT WEIGHT OXYLON

(COTTON AND WOOL)

(SINGLE WRISTBANDS)

\$4.50 each.

"WOLSEY" AND "THETA"

UNSHRINKABLE

UNDERWEAR

A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL WEIGHTS.

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ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS

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Blue Print Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Drawing Instruments,
Drawing Inks,
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Range Finders,
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Measuring Tapes and Chains,
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SHOES

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SODA MERCHANTS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, HOUSE on PEARL.
Apply—
Box No. 2818, Office
Care of "Daily Press" [2807]

NOTICE

THE RAFFLE for the SILVER TEA SET and the SILVER CUP, presented by Members of the Jewish Recreation Club on "Our Day" for War Charity, will take place at the Offices of the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE, 9 Beaslyfield Arcade, at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), OCTOBER 30TH. [2806]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BANGKOK, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAWAB"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Nov. 2nd, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, or ailed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, other than they will not be received.
No Mr. Insurance will be affected by us in any way whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2806]

REMOVAL NOTICE

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to 3rd Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HONG KONG STREET.
UNION TRADING Co.
Hongkong, October 28th, 1918. [2595]

FRENCH

FRENCH LESSONS given by a well-qualified, young French Lady. Grammar and conversation. Terms moderate. Write—
Box No. 83,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2802]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND at Yau-nai, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Sq. Km.
1	Lot 1, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
2	Lot 2, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
3	Lot 3, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
4	Lot 4, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
5	Lot 5, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
6	Lot 6, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7	Lot 7, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
8	Lot 8, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
9	Lot 9, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
10	Lot 10, Yau-nai, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND at May Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.	Area in Sq. Km.
1	Lot 1, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
2	Lot 2, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
3	Lot 3, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
4	Lot 4, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
5	Lot 5, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
6	Lot 6, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
7	Lot 7, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
8	Lot 8, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
9	Lot 9, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
10	Lot 10, May Road, bounded by the sea to the north and east, and by the road to the south and west.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Undersigned has been appointed General Manager of the Local Agency for HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO of the above Company as from OCTOBER 1st, 1918, in succession to Mr. LAYTON KNOX, resigned.

(Sd.) B. W. TAPE.
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1918. [2576]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, adjourned on 29th June last, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 105, HONG KONG STREET, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 15th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1918. [2578]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2477]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, E.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN. [2539]

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1. Classical Side, for the University and the Professions.
 2. Modern Side—Commercial and Scientific.
 3. Boarding School. Twenty acres of land, with Cricket Ovals, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Carpenter's Shop, Physical Drill, etc.
 4. Three Wigram Allen and Schofield Scholarships and Four Open Scholarships.
- Every attention given to the welfare and comfort of Boarders.
Prospectus on application to Messrs. JAMES FELL & Co., Accountants for the Trustees—350, George Street, Sydney.
References permitted to the Hon. the Minister for Education—Sydney. [2573]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1913.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [258]

JUST RECEIVED.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seed and take good care of the Garden. Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

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INTIMATIONS

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CATER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

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EVERY AFTERNOON

AT 4.30

AND

EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30

[2508]

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LOAN 1918

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Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

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Bearing interest from OCTOBER

16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and

Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

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Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

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Bills and Bonds of the "National

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Applications will be received by:

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Princes Building, Charter Road,

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A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2567]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th,

1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING

NOVEMBER 28th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR

FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES

GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLI-

CATION TO THE—

RUSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. A. RODGERS,

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Hongkong, October 25th, 1918. [2546]

INTIMATION



A CALENDAR OF

CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

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"SAYINGS

OF

CONFUCIUS"

with six verses on river and lake

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CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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[18]

DEATHS.

PELL—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on October 21st, JOHN AUGUSTUS, eldest son of the late Capt. George Bell, aged 46 years.

LEIRA—At the French Convent Hospital, at 9 P.M., yesterday, JOAO JOAQUIM LEIRA, Broker, aged 61 years.

Funeral will leave the French Convent Hospital at 5.15 p.m., and the interment will take place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

(Shanghai, Japan and English papers please copy.) [2608]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29TH, 1918.

PEACE OR WAR?

GERMANY was expected to reply to President Wilson's Note on the 28th inst., so that, within a few hours of the publication of these lines, we ought to know definitely whether or no there is to be peace before Christmas. It may be that our enemies will ask once more for explanations and assurances, but even they must realise that little or nothing is to be gained now by shuffling. Peace can only be secured on the Allies' terms, and Germany's answer to the President of the United States will demonstrate not, perhaps, so much her sincerity as the measure of her military necessity. It is difficult to estimate, with any certainty, her powers of resistance. There is, possibly, too great a tendency to regard the withdrawal of her forces from France and Belgium as a sign of impending collapse. While a retreat from strongly prepared positions after four-and-a-half years' warfare which has taxed the resources of the nation to the uttermost is concrete evidence that victory can no longer be expected, it does not necessarily mean a confession of defeat and an immediate acceptance of the whole of the Allied terms. The Germans have not yet met with a Sedan or a Waterloo. In fairness, it must be admitted that their withdrawal from the occupied territory is being carried out very skilfully, for they are avoiding those disasters which threatened them. Nor are there any signs of demoralisation on the contrary, there is every evidence that the German

rear-guards are fighting desperately, and that their machine-guns are readily sacrificing their lives in the effort to retard the advance of our troops and give their own men an opportunity to escape from the net which it is sought to cast round them. If, therefore, we had only the Western Front to consider in coming to a conclusion we should be inclined to agree with General Smuts that no overwhelming military victory was possible, and that, unless the Allies were prepared to state terms which, though onerous, still left Germany with some shred of military reputation, we should be faced with a war which, "waged defensively by a people driven to extremity," might continue longer than we care to contemplate. We cannot, however, conceive the German people stoically sacrificing their lives and their possessions indefinitely for the sake of the military reputation of their overlords. The German nation has gloried in the power of the sword because its record has been an unbroken series of triumphs for more than half-a-century. Is such an experience calculated to fit them to face disaster with calm determination and fortitude? The answer will soon be forthcoming, for within a very few weeks now, if the present rate of progress be maintained, war will be carried on to German soil. While, also, it may still be true that the war must be won on the Western front the events which are taking place in the other theatres must not be ignored, for it is conceivable that their effect on the general military situation may be such as to convince the German High Command of the hopelessness of the "defensive war" upon which they now rely as a last resort. It is significant that Ludendorff, the directing genius of the great German military machine, has resigned. The Allies have reached the north bank of the Danube, and further successes must soon result in the liberation and co-operation of Roumania. Simultaneously, a big attack on the Italian front is developing favourably. The latest telegrams report that preparations are about to be made for the demobilisation of the Austrian army, and, although this is a statement which should be received with reserve pending confirmation, there is no doubt that, owing to internal dissensions, the "ramshackle Empire" is in a more perilous plight than its neighbour and realises that it has lost the war. Despite General von Hindenburg's appeal to his fellow-countrymen, Germany's reply to President Wilson's plainly-worded "ultimatum" cannot fail to reflect these conditions to some extent, but, whatever be the form of the reply, the general military situation is a factor which no verbiage can disguise. It is now merely a question of whether Germany will cut her losses, while there is still something to be saved from the wreckage or continue her mad gamble until she is utterly and hopelessly ruined.

No cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$100 from H.E. the Governor towards the funds of the Society.

Arrangements are being made to send to Singapore the bust of the late Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, a plaster cast of which is now in the Academy. Sir Ernest Birch has the arrangements in hand, and the cost will be \$250.

The death occurred at 9 p.m. yesterday at the French Hospital, of Mr. J. J. LEIRA, the well-known broker, of No. 49, Des Vaux Road. The deceased had been ailing for some time. He was 61 years old and was one of the best known members of his community in the Colony. He acted, at one period, as Consul for Portugal. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus and Menagerie, which has had an extremely successful week in Hongkong, announces its first change of programme to-night. By special request, the Peking Acrobats will remain. This troupe, which provides the chief attraction in a programme full of clever and novel "turns," is certainly well above the average merit of similar combinations which have visited the Colony. There will be a complete change of programme at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, October 28th.

Hsu Shih-chang has proposed to appoint Li Yuen-hong, Fung Kuo-chang (the two ex-Presidents) and General Wong Chi-chang as plenipotentiaries to negotiate peace terms.

Hsu Shih-chang has ordered the North-eastern Tachuns to attend a meeting in Peking.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 28th.

KING CHOW REPORTS.

It is reported that the Canton forces, which were sent to attack King-Chow, have occupied more than five districts. Lung's chief leader, Wong Yeh-sik, who is in charge of King-Chow, was wounded by a shell, when he was inspecting a fort at the Lam Ho Harbour.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

We are informed that over 2,000 new recruits, obtained in Kwangsi, arrived at Canton yesterday. Li Yew-hon, the ex-Civil Governor, has given a list of his forces to the Tachun. Li, it is said, will add 20 regiments to his army.

THE TAIWAN BANK LOAN.

The amount of the loan from the Bank of Taiwan, to maintain the notes of the China Bank, was paid in Hongkong to the representatives sent by the Commercial Chamber of Canton. The amount has been deposited in various native banks, and an exchange bureau will be established as soon as additional funds have been collected.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

A new Chairman has not yet been elected to the Provincial Assembly. Several meetings have been held, but a quorum could never be gathered together. It is said that a vote for the Chairman costs 500 dollars, as there are many candidates for the position.

"OUR DAY."

THE AUCTION OF ROSES.

1.—Single roses in boxes, Madame Yvonnevitch—

(a)—Mr. Chan Kai Ming\$275

(b)—Hon. Mr. Ho F

THE WAR.

AUSTRIA PREPARING TO DEMOBILISE.

GENERAL VON LUDENDORFF RESIGNS.

RUMOURS OF KAISER'S ABDICATION REVIVED.

VIGOROUS DRIVE BY THE FRENCH IN THE OISE SECTOR.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ADVANCE ALONG THE SCHELDT

LONDON, October 28th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—As the result of a successful operation this morning south of Valenciennes we captured the villages of Arrtes and Famars, securing the crossings of the Rhonelle at Arrtes.

We are now advancing along the east bank of the Scheldt towards the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the neighbourhood of Englefontaine and took 1,000 prisoners during the day.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR LE QUESNOY.

LONDON, October 27th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy, yesterday evening, after a heavy bombardment, delivered a strong and determined counter-attack against our positions on the railway north-west of Le Quesnoy.

We completely repulsed the attack with great enemy loss.

GERMANS GETTING NO RESPIRE.

LONDON, October 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Five British Armies are giving the Germans no respite. Whenever there is a pause, it is merely to deal a fresh blow. There was desperate fighting to-day along the western fringes of the ten-mile long Mormal Forest between Le Cateau and Maubeuge. It must be reckoned with gas which we pumped into it.

In spite of severe opposition, we are making good progress.

The number of German dead lying about testifies to the intensity of the resistance.

The Germans are trying to flood the country in order to hamper our movements, but luckily, the season has hitherto been dry.

BRITISH CAPTURE AVELGHEM.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Belgian communiqué states:—

The resistance of machine-gun nests has been reduced north of the Console.

The Second British Army made progress towards the Scheldt, and captured Avelghem.

FRENCH TROOPS IN VILLERS-LE-SEC.

LONDON, October 27th.

A German official statement says:—The French gained a footing at Villers-le-Sec, and on the heights to the east of that village.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LYONS, October 28th.

The British continue their advance in the Valenciennes sector.

The British have captured the village Brillon-sur-Escaut and hold the railway between Quenoy and Maing.

General Debeney between the Oise and the Serre captured the Ferrière Farm and 300 prisoners.

General Mangin crossed the Serre at Crecy and Mortier. East of the Souche he enlarged the bridgehead and reached the outskirts of Caumont Farm and liberated Vesle-Caumont and Pierrepont.

General Guillaumat's Fifth Army between Sissonne and the Chateau Porcien and General Mangin's Tenth Army took the offensive yesterday.

The French took the powerfully organized positions held by the enemy since 1917, and passed through them between Bagogue-Reconvrance and Herpy Mill and made progress on a front of seven kilometres, reaching a depth of three kilometres at certain points.

The French pushed as far as the road from Reconvrance to Conde-le-Herpy and took Herpy Mill.—*French Wireless.*

ALLIES APPROACHING GHENT.

LYONS, October 25th.

In spite of strong resistance the Allies obliged the Germans to abandon certain important points.

The Allies are approaching Ghent. The British continued their victorious advance on the Quenoy-Landrecies line. They advanced between four and five kilometres, reached the gates of Quenoy, and are now within two kilometres of Landrecies.

Valenciennes is practically outflanked from the south.

Fifteen villages have been captured, and 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns fell into the hands of the British forces.

The French passed the Oise at Grand Verly, north of Guise, which is menaced by a turning movement.

East of Bethel a well-conducted French operation resulted in the capture of the village Dambly-Fleury, 100 prisoners and a number of guns.—*French Wireless.*

EXIT GENERAL LUDENDORFF.

COPENHAGEN, October 27th.

The Kaiser accepted the resignation of General Ludendorff.

A SIGNAL HONOUR!

LONDON, October 27th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser, accepting General Ludendorff's resignation, decreed that the Lower Rhenish Regiment No. 39, of which General Ludendorff was long the commander, shall bear his name.

DUTIES ALREADY HANDED OVER.

BERLIN, October 27th.

A German communiqué issued on Saturday afternoon bore the signature of the Chief-of-Staff of the Armies in the field, instead of that of General Ludendorff.

FRENCH FRONT.

A German communiqué issued on Saturday afternoon bore the signature of the Chief-of-Staff of the Armies in the field, instead of that of General Ludendorff.

BATTLE IN THE OISE SECTOR.

LONDON, October 28th.

A French communiqué states:—There has been great artillery activity in the sector of the Oise, where we are everywhere maintaining our contact with the enemy.

We checked several enemy infantry reactions.

The battle continued between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien, where we broke down enemy resistance, and carried several powerful positions which had been organized and continually reinforced since last year, between Bagogue, Reconvrance and Moulin-de-Herpy.

On a front of seven kilometres we reached a depth of three kilometres and rushed forward our line as far as the Reconvrance-Conde-le-Herpy road, taking many prisoners and considerable material.

DAY OF EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, October 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent, at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

The Americans slightly advanced their positions, as the result of a day of extraordinarily heavy fighting, but the gains were very important, especially on the left, where high, dominating ground was gained.

DRIVE BETWEEN THE OISE AND THE SERRE.

LONDON, October 27th.

A French communiqué states:—Supported by tanks we began to-day a vigorous drive between the Oise and the Serre, and hustled the enemy out of his strong defences.

We captured several villages and numerous prisoners.

The Germans, between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien repeatedly counter-attacked in great strength, but were everywhere repulsed.

We have taken 2,300 prisoners in this region since yesterday. One Division alone captured hundreds of machine-guns.

BATTLE NORTH OF VERDUN.

LONDON, October 28th.

An American communiqué states:—North of Verdun the battle, which is being fought by our First Army, to-day enters its second month, and is continuing with incessant severity, frequently rising to extreme violence.

THE HUNGARIANS.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUNGARIANS RETAKE FIUME.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Hungarian troops have retaken Fiume.

ALLIED PURSUIT CONTINUES.

LONDON, October 28th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—In Serbia the Allied pursuit of the Austro-Germans towards the north continues.

SERBIANS CREATE BIG ENEMY RETREAT.

LYONS, October 25th.

A Serbian official report announces that the enemy were defeated on the banks of the Morava and are retreating northward in disorder.—*French Wireless.*

RAIDS ON THE DANUBE.

LYONS, October 28th.

In raids on the north bank of the Danube into Roumanian territory the French patrols inflicted severe losses on the German troops and took prisoners.—*French Wireless.*

CHASING THE AUSTRIANS IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, October 28th.

An Italian official statement says:—Albanian bands inflicted considerable losses on the retreating Austrians in Albania.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS EXTENDED.

LONDON, October 28th.

An Italian official statement says:—After fighting all day long in the region of Mount Grappa we maintained, and extended yesterday's gains, taking 249 prisoners.

We captured Mount Pertica and Mount Valderosa, north-west of Spionocia.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC REACHES GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

The "Spanish" influenza has reached Germany and numerous deaths have occurred.

IN NORWAY.

The influenza is raging in all towns in Norway.

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA'S LATEST NOTE.

LONDON, October 27th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Germany's reply to President Wilson's latest Note will probably be issued on October 28th.

GERMAN OPINION RESERVED.

LYONS, October 28th.

Opinion in Germany is extremely reserved on the subject of President Wilson's Reply to Germany, and awaits with profound anxiety the course of events and the publication of the conditions of the Armistice laid down by the Entente.—*French Wireless.*

THE U-BOATS RETURNING HOME.

CHRISTIANIA, October 28th.

Pilots at Stavanger report that U-boats flying the White Flag, have been seen southward bound.

AUSTRIA TO DEMOBILISE.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

A telegram from Vienna states that a Proclamation has been issued which orders preparations to be made for demobilisation.

RUMOURS OF KAISER'S ABDICATION REVIVED.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

The *Nieuwe Vanden Dag's* Correspondent at Berlin states that the Kaiser is expected to make a declaration which will clear the atmosphere.

Rumours of his abdication are revived.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG'S ADVICE.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

General von Hindenburg appeals against faint-heartedness which would accept humiliating conditions. Germany must have an honourable peace, or fight to the utmost.

General von Vietinghoff, of Stettin, a notorious suppressor of public meetings, has resigned.

GERMAN ARMY "NOT BEATEN."

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

In the Reichstag, the War Minister declared that the Army was not beaten.

The manufacture of munitions was increasing.

He admitted that there was a shortage of tanks, but, on the other hand, anti-tank measures were being increased.

PLAIN HINT TO THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* sees in President Wilson's reply a plain hint to the Kaiser, and hopes that the latter will make the "wise decision" soon.

IMPORTANT GERMAN REFORM PASSED.

COPENHAGEN, October 27th.

The Reichstag has passed a Bill placing the military command under the control of the civil Government by a great majority against the votes of the Conservatives.

NEW REGIME IN CROATIA.

LYONS, October 28th.

The Budapest correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the old régime in Croatia has ceased to exist.

The Slovene National Council, with Croats and Serbians, have taken over all the power. The Banus of Croatia sympathises with the revolutionary movement.

The Serbian prisoners-of-war have been set at liberty.—*French Wireless.*

SERIOUS RIOTS AT FIUME.

LYONS, October 25th.

According to the Hungarian newspapers several hundred persons were wounded in the recent riots at Fiume.

Shop signs in the German and Hungarian languages and the Hungarian coats-of-arms were torn down by the populace.

The troops looted the centre of the town.

It is reported that two regiments mutinied at Carlowitz.—*French Wireless.*

POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

A Jewish National Council, representing 3,000,000 Polish Jews, has been established at Warsaw, and demands self-determination.

AMERICAN TOURIST STEAMER FOUNDERS.

VANCOUVER, October 27th.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Princess Sophia*, from Skagway, founded in a gale. 283 passengers and 73 of the crew are reported drowned.

The *Princess Sophia* and the *Princess Alice* were two tourist steamers engaged on the trip from Vancouver in British Columbia to Skagway, in Alaska, and were used largely by American tourists who were attracted by the wonders of the Land of the Midnight Sun.

SAVAGE FURY OF A U-BOAT.

WHALENS AND RAFT SUNK BY RAMMING.

MAN CUT TO PIECES.

[BY H. C. FERRABY.]

The Boche is just the same in whatever he works, and in the course of my journeyings round the French coastal defences in the past few days I have come across more than one story of ferocity and atrocity such as the annals of the French mercantile marine cannot, we are proud to think, match from the days when we were France's adversaries.

Take, for example, the story of the *Lyndiane*. She was on her way home to a French port, and she had reached the north coast of Spain, when, at about 8.45 in the evening of July 16th, she was hit by a torpedo without ever seeing a submarine or even a periscope.

There were forty-four men of the crew, most of them Senegalese, and two passengers, one a young woman of twenty-three. Two whalers and a raft were lowered, though one whaler was filled with water from the effect of a second torpedo, and the survivors pulled away from the wreck, all the time without seeing the submarine.

Then began a sinister drama. The submarine broke surface. It charged at twelve knots against the second whaler and cut it in two. Those who saw it could only believe it to be due to bad seamanship. It was deliberate, for the submarine immediately turned and rammed whaler No. 1 in the same way. The young woman was in this boat. She was caught by the prow of the submarine and hurled ten yards through the air, sinking dead into the sea. Then the submarine charged the still floating fragments of the other whaler, to which a few maimed and bleeding survivors were clinging, and, having settled with them, turned its attention to the raft.

Nothing accidental.

It will be noticed that there could be nothing accidental about the business even up to that point, but the affair of the raft is more definite still. It was composed of iron cylinders bound together with spars. When the bow of the submarine struck it the raft simply spun round. Again the submarine charged with the same result. One of the men on the raft sprang into the water to swim back to the *Lyndiane*, but the submarine commander saw him and went astern, and the others on the raft saw the man cut to pieces by the submarine's propellers.

Five times in all that raft was rammed unsuccessfully, and after the fifth attempt an engine-room artificer named Olliet, mad with rage, screamed out to the Germans:—"Hooligans. Assassins! Clumsy! You can't even sink us." But they could. The raft sank and the submarine disappeared to the east.

Only eight of the forty-six people on board the *Lyndiane* were saved, and that after an entire night passed on bits of wreckage. I saw several such momentoes of the hooliganism of the sea as I came across from England, waterlogged boats lifted painfully to the Atlantic swell, the stern of a whaler end up that still drifted to and fro—perhaps it had drifted for many hours. God knows how many helpless victims with crushed limbs clinging painfully to it. When one has seen that one realises something of the awful martyrdom that is meant by the unforgettable German phrase:—"Spurlos versenkt."—*Daily Express.*

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It will be noticed that there could be nothing accidental about the business even up to that point, but the affair of the raft is more definite still. It was composed of iron cylinders bound together with spars. When the bow of the submarine struck it the raft simply spun round. Again the submarine charged with the same result. One of the men on the raft sprang into the water to swim back to the *Lyndiane*, but the submarine commander saw him and went astern, and the others on the raft saw the man cut to pieces by the submarine's propellers.

Five times in all that raft was rammed unsuccessfully, and after the fifth attempt an engine-room artificer named Olliet, mad with rage, screamed out to the Germans:—"Hooligans. Assassins! Clumsy! You can't even sink us." But they could. The raft sank and the submarine disappeared to the east.

Only eight of the forty-six people on board the *Lyndiane* were saved, and that after an entire night passed on bits of wreckage. I saw several such momentoes of the hooliganism of the sea as I came across from England, waterlogged boats lifted painfully to the Atlantic swell, the stern of a whaler end up that still drifted to and fro—perhaps it had drifted for many hours. God knows how many helpless victims with crushed limbs clinging painfully to it. When one has seen that one realises something of the awful martyrdom that is meant by the unforgettable German phrase:—"Spurlos versenkt."—*Daily Express.*

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THIS AFTERNOON'S IMPORTANT MEETING.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board to take place at 4.15 p.m. to-day, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. C. G. Alabaster will return to the question of overcrowding in the city and its effect upon the public health.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

1. Are the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance with reference to overcrowding being enforced by the Sanitary Department? If not, on whose instructions has the enforcement of such provisions been suspended? When were such instructions given? What reasons (if any) were put forward for such instructions?

2

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JERUSALEM'S NEW WATER SUPPLY.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE BRITISH R.E.

(By W. G. MARRY.)

JERUSALEM, July 29th.

It is doubtful whether the population of any within the zones of the war has profited so much at the hands of the conqueror as that of Jerusalem. In a little more than half a year a wondrous change has been effected in the condition of the people.

One of the biggest blots upon the Turkish government of the city was the total failure to provide an adequate water supply. What they could not, or would not, do in their rule of 400 years his Majesty's Royal Engineers accomplished in a little more than two months. The picturesque water-carrier is passing into the limbo of forgotten things. The germs that infested his leathern water-bags will no longer endanger the lives of the citizens, and the deadly perils which lurk in cistern water have been to a large extent removed.

For its water Jerusalem used to rely mainly upon the winter rainfall to fill its cisterns. Practically every house has its underground reservoir. But many had fallen into disrepair, and most of them required thorough cleaning. To supplement the cistern supply the Mosque of Omar reservoir halved with Bethlehem the water which flowed from near Solomon's Pool down an aqueduct constructed by Roman engineers under Herod before the Saviour was born. This was not nearly sufficient, nor was it a constant supply, as the water was not always available. They found a group of springheads in an absolutely clean gathering ground on the hills yielding some 14,000 gallons an hour, and this water, which was running to waste, is lifted to the top of a hill from which it flows by gravity through a long pipe line into Jerusalem. Supplies run direct to the hospitals, and at standpipes all over the city, the inhabitants can get as much as they desire. The water consumption of the people has become 10 times what it was last year.

The scheme does not stop at putting up standpipes for those who will fetch the water. The water level of the cisterns is low, and as they are getting emptied, the authorities arrange for refilling them on the one condition that they are first thoroughly cleaned out and put in order. A householder has merely to apply to the Military Governor for water, and a sanitary officer inspects the cistern, orders it to be cleaned and sees that it is done, the department of public health grants a certificate that the cistern is clean, and the engineers run a pipe to it and it is filled, no matter what its capacity may be. Two cisterns were recently replenished with between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons of water from the spring.

The installation of the supply was a triumph for the Royal Engineers. A preliminary investigation and survey of the ground was made on February 14th, and a scheme was submitted four days later. Owing to the shortage of transport and abnormally bad weather, work could not be commenced till April 12th. Many miles of pipe line had to be laid and a powerful pumping plant erected. Of course, the water was delivered to the people of Jerusalem on June 18th. There has not been a stoppage or a hitch.

A medical authority tells me the health of the community is wonderfully good, and there is no suspicion of cholera, outbreaks of which were frequent under the Turkish régime. Government hospitals are established in all large centres, and frequent medical treatment is given to the sick. Many thousands of natives of their own free will to be vaccinated. Typhus and relapsing fever, both lice-borne diseases, used to claim many victims, but the figures are falling very rapidly, due largely, no doubt, to the full use to which disinfecting plants are put in all areas in occupied territory.

In Jerusalem an infant welfare bureau has been instituted, where mothers are seen before and after childbirth, infants' clinics are being established, a body of health visitors is in process of formation, and a kitchen is about to be opened to provide food for babies and the poor. The nurses are mainly local subjects, who have to undergo a thorough training, and there is no one here who does not confidently predict a rapid fall in the infant mortality rate.

The groundwork was all done by the medical staff of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration. Some voluntary societies are now assisting, and the enthusiasm of the American Red Cross units which have recently arrived with an admirable equipment, will enable all to carry on a great and beneficent work.

NAVAL AND MILITARY VOTERS.

HOW THEY ARE LOOKED AFTER.

Naturally enough the point has often been raised as to how it will be possible to ensure that the vast bodies of men and women who are entitled to be registered as naval and military voters shall be in a position to exercise their right on the occasion of an election. Such voters include any person of the required age who is serving on full pay as a member of any of the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown, or is abroad or afloat in connection with any war in which the King is engaged. When, however, one is reminded of the elaborate arrangements made by the authorities in this connection it will readily be seen that it is very unlikely that any considerable number of those concerned will be left off the list. Incidentally one can appreciate the enormous burden which has been placed on the shoulders of the registration officer, upon whom devolves the duty of seeing that no one is left off the list who is entitled to be on it.

By way of illustration it may be stated that if John Smith, of Clapham, has been some a private in, say, the East Surrey Regiment and is sent abroad, the required particulars with regard to him would be given on the pink form left by the local registration officer with the man's people. Smith would also receive, in common with every other naval and military voter, a postcard form, which he would fill up and forward to his local registration officer. It is a further precaution his regimental record officer is also understood to send to the proper quarter particulars with regard to every man in the regiment. Hence if by reason of Smith's people having removed no information is forthcoming from his last place of residence, and his name is in the first instance left off the list, the postcard form sent to the local registration officer by himself will be treated as a claim, and on this being verified his name will be inserted in a supplemental list. The latter will in certain of the metropolitan boroughs add a considerable number of names to the original list—in one case as many as 7,000. Every naval and military voter is indicated on the list by the letter "A" (absent voter) and the letters "N M" (naval and military). As soon as the registration officer learns that an election is pending he sends out ballot papers to those at the different fronts entitled to vote in his area, and these papers are returned to him sealed in such a way as to secure secrecy. A naval or military voter serving or about to serve afloat or on land abroad elsewhere than in France or Belgium is entitled to appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf at a Parliamentary election by filling up a form and forwarding it to the proxy direct to the registration officer, such proxy to be the wife, or husband, or parent of the elector, or a brother or sister over 21 years of age, or some person registered as a Parliamentary voter in the same constituency. It is provided that a registration officer shall keep a list of absent voters entitled to vote by proxy within his area and of persons entitled to vote as proxies, such list to be open for inspection. Of course, it is for the voter to instruct his proxy with regard to the way in which he is to exercise the vote on his behalf, neither the registration officer nor the election officials being responsible for the way in which the vote is exercised by the proxy. It will thus be seen that every precaution has been taken to ensure that the Representation of the People Act is in no sense a dead letter so far as our fighting services and those connected with them are concerned.

DEVASTATED LANDS.

HELP FOR OUR ALLIES.

The Royal Horticultural Society of England has through a special committee set itself to raise a large War Relief Fund to restore the gardens, orchards, and small holdings of the French, Belgian, and Serbian peasants whose lands have been devastated by the German armies. The committee propose to have ready a large cash fund to be administered elastically according to the varying needs of the three countries. It is proposed to provide seeds, tools, glass, and advice for the Belgian market gardeners, and if the fund be large enough subsidy grants might be made to tide the peasants over the period until their first harvests are reaped. For the French peasants new young trees will be provided for their orchards. For the Serbians similar provision will be made. The fund has already received the support of the King and Queen. Its president is Lord Grenfell and the treasurer Sir Harry Veitch. In the following letter received by Mr. T. G. Howe, organising secretary of the fund, 17, Victoria Street, S.W., Mr. Lloyd George expresses his heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the society:—

"I rejoice to hear that the Royal Horticultural Society has inaugurated a fund for restoring the gardens, small holdings, and orchards of our French, Belgian, and Serbian Allies which have been ruthlessly devastated by the German invaders. The fund commands my heartiest sympathy, and I hope it will be generously supported. Our Allies have had to endure agonies of invasion which we have not been called upon to share. When the peasants of Northern France, Belgium, and Serbia return to their devastated homes they will certainly need financial help to restore themselves to economic independence. Moreover, to curtail the food shortage throughout the world, wisdom dictates that we should assist them to become self-maintaining as speedily as possible. It will, I am confident, be a source of inspiration to the French, Belgian, and Serbian peasants serving in the Allied armies to know that the British public, through the Royal Horticultural Society's fund, is preparing to help them to regain the sources of their livelihood as soon as peace is proclaimed."

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union, speaking at Rotherham, recently, said British sailors had been suffering for nearly three years the one of them would be carried across the sea. (Cheers.) There can be no peace by negotiation. We must continue this war until we have absolutely defeated the Germans, and when we have defeated them it will not be a matter of giving instructions. (Cheers.)

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AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR
LORD READING'S TRIBUTE.

"VICTORY ABSOLUTELY MARKED OUT."

Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, was recently the guest of the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel. Nothing could have exceeded the warmth of the reception which the members of the club extended to their guest. The company numbered between 300 and 400, and was presided over by Mr. J. B. Macfarlane, who paid a high tribute to the successful work of Lord Reading in America.

Perhaps one of the many reasons, he said, for Lord Reading's great success in the work he had done in America was due to the fact that he was not schooled in diplomatic work. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The tactfulness of precedents had not bound him, but, learned in the law, experienced in business, and knowing that the greatest study of mankind is man, he had attained the unique position he now filled. (Cheers.) It had been Lord Reading's good fortune to see their country in all the stages of preparation for war. He had seen and known their country when actually it was in the war. He had noted the unity of purpose, the concentrated energy which bound all their people to one purpose, which was to get on with the war until it brought peace. (Cheers.)

Lord Reading, in response, said: "I am not so foolish as to imagine that this generous goodwill which has been shown to me in America is to me personally. It is to the representative of Great Britain. It is intended, and is so received by me, as a tribute of high admiration of the American people for the efforts which Great Britain has made in this war—(cheers)—to the valour and heroism of her soldiers—(cheers)—to the magnificent services of her sailors—(cheers)—and to the invincible steadfastness of her people—(cheers)—not only those in Great Britain, but all who form part of the British Empire. It is a recognition by America of the true democratic spirit which binds the British Empire so closely together, which makes that one indivisible, almost invisible, scarcely perceptible tie which links together all the self-governing Dominions and the other Colonies which form part of the British Empire into one great whole, beating with one heart, animated with one spirit, with one fixed resolution, and united by that tie which can only be described as one of affection and love, which is stronger than the most superb steel shackles that ever could be forged by any industry. (Cheers.)"

It seems almost difficult to picture to ourselves what the advent of close upon 300,000 men a month transported across the Atlantic means. "Ah! well, America, whatever else may be said, or whatever may happen, will always be entitled to receive, and will receive, the gratitude of the Allies—I speak not only of Great Britain, but of our great heroic Ally, France, as well. (Cheers.) I am drawing no distinction. I do not envy the lot of any man who sits down to strive to apportion the value of British troops, or French troops, or Italian troops, or Belgian troops. (Cheers.) Up to the moment America came in, in these borders we had held the front, and at a time, as you know, of great stress and strain. Every one of those countries has done its utmost. America is always quick to recognize it. Believe me, there is never any question of waning appreciation of the efforts of the Allies, and all that fell upon them in the period that intervened before America joined in the war."

You know the change that has taken place, in the aspect of things since the American troops arrived. (Cheers.) No American would be grateful to me if he thought that I meant that it was the American troops that had done it. What he would like me to say, and what I am proud to think and believe is, that British and French troops, and the whole of the Allied troops together, were doing this magnificent work, and that the advent of Americans on the field of battle was not only a great moral support, but it was an encouragement and an invigorating strength to our troops to have the knowledge that behind what had to be done by us, behind the men who were to be killed in the struggle in which we were engaged, were the American troops, straining at the leash to get in, so that they might do their part, and when they were called upon did what was expected of them so nobly, so gloriously, that it will always be remembered, and we feel no proud of their heroism and valour as if it had been that of our own soldiers."

A NATION OF IDEALISTS.

I am not sure that we all appreciate in this country that idealism is the inspiring stimulus to the American people. We had not all recognised in earlier days—at least until the present—that America is a nation of idealists. Too many have been inclined to think that they were materialists. We have learnt during this war that this is not true, and that America is ready to sacrifice everything for an ideal, provided that the ideal is noble and the cause is good. (Cheers.)—with spending a moment just to respect of America before she is in. She watched events at of war, I verily believe,

aghas, with horror at what was happening. The vast majority of her people did not understand it. Knowing nothing of lust for territory or for world domination, the American people were content to remain in their own country, having no ambitions outside it, provided always that there was no interference with the Monroe doctrine. That probably summed up the whole of American foreign policy, at least as understood by the American people. Dynamic contents and military love of aggression, with which some countries had been charged before the war, left America quite cold. I speak always, of course, of the majority of the American people. Then when they saw this, and Germany breaking her treaty, marching into Belgium, there was a gasp of horror among the American people, who still did not understand it, who did not quite realise what all this contest was about, who even did not know which side was right. Nevertheless, there came that moment to them, and there very quickly followed the heartbeats of sympathy with France—always held in grateful remembrance by the United States—(cheers)—and also with Great Britain—(cheers)—Great Britain the sower of the seeds of American liberty and love of justice."

Then America began to inquire. She took her time to ascertain the facts. She did not act precipitately. Some have criticised her for not acting more rapidly. I do not myself believe that there is any room for that criticism, when the man who is at the head of affairs of America thinks that the moment has not yet arrived, and that he is not sufficiently satisfied of the truth to take upon himself the great responsibility of recommending the American people to go to war. (Cheers.) Gradually, as events unfolded, America came to realise that this was a world struggle between two systems of government which could no longer co-exist. They were at the death grapple. They are still. One or other must survive. We know perfectly well that democracy will triumph. (Cheers.) The one striking feature of American institutions and of the American people which impresses you almost before you are on their shores and talking to them is the all-abiding faith they have in democracy as the true system of all government. In their unalterable conviction, autocracy is the enemy of mankind. Autocracy must always mean military despotism, and military despotism must rest upon the power to make war. The power to make war exercised as a means to keep a Government in power, inevitably means that war must ensue. It means further that the Government beset by any difficulties plots for war."

RESCUING DEMOCRACY.

They are convinced, as are we in this country, that no democracy, whatever may be said or what it might do in passion, ever sets out to plot for war. Therefore they came to the conclusion that it was necessary to engage in this war for the rescue of democracy as a system of government, with all that it involved for truth, for liberty, for justice, prevailing amongst men. They never hesitated once they came to the conclusion, and, true to the American spirit, once they have entered upon the path there will never be a turning back. (Cheers.) The American may not be quick to make up his mind when he is not certain of the facts, but once he knows them he does not hesitate, and then he walks with resolute step. He is prepared to make every sacrifice. He is prepared to throw everything, as I understand him, into this conflict. If I may interpret, according to my own view, any message which I may be charged to give to the British people on my visit to this country it is that America is with you, is with the Allies, to the end—the only end possible, that is, till victory has been attained. (Loud cheers.)

I would like to take stock for a moment of the good service which Germany has unwittingly done us. Plans do not always turn out as intended. Germany has taught the people of this country to know the good that is in our own people. We knew it before, but we never realised its extent. It has taught us the value of our women-folk. (Cheers.) Some people, I remember, in a controversy which is now dead, used to employ the argument that if you came to war you would always have women against it, however righteous the cause might be. We have seen in this war how woman has turned her hand to-day to do any service that she might be called upon to perform, and is anxious to make sacrifices, just as the men, and heaven knows, suffers just as much as the men, at any rate, those who stay at home. Then, in all our different occupations, what has been taught us? We have learned, and have demonstrated to the world, that our employers are patriotic, and ready to make any sacrifice necessary in trade, provided it is in the national interests. They are ready to pay taxes, however heavy, and though I should not be truthful if I said they did it very gladly—(laughter)—at least I should be within the truth if I said they did it ungrudgingly. If you turn to the rest of the population, and more particularly to Labour, we have found in Labour a great strength of patriotism. We have found them ready to work day and night. I know there are critics at times. There are also difficulties. I am taking a general survey of the situation. Let us not forget that our labouring people have done well by this country, and supported her, and without their support you never could have carried on this war as you have. (Cheers.) The result has been to give Labour a better place in our world. We have recognised the value of Labour's services, and Labour has taken to itself a new dignity—that of patriotic work to the best of its abilities for the benefit of the country."

JUSTICE TO FRANCE.

Let me turn to our splendid Allies. I will not review them. You are already aware of what they have done. I think of France at this moment, and of all that she has suffered, of the magnificent fortitude of her people, of the valour of her

soldiers, the courage of the whole of her population, and I doubt very much whether anyone will ever be able to do justice to France throughout all these years of war, from the great retreat at the commencement of the war; her great recuperation, which was a miracle; the stolidity of France throughout all the succeeding years. And what is happening in France at the present moment? (Cheers.) Under the one General, Marshal Foch—(loud cheers)—all of our men are working in the closest co-operation under their own Commanders-in-Chief at this moment. As you know, French, British, Americans, and Italians are giving an excellent account of themselves in France. Is it not well sometimes to ask oneself what is happening in Germany? What are the Germans saying to each other? Are they understanding what is happening in France at this moment? Are they realising that they have arrived at the peak, and that they have now begun to descend? Have they realised—as I believe it is right to judge, speaking merely from my own observation—that the curve has turned, and that now, with this great accession of American strength, and these magnificent men upon whom we can draw for assistance, we shall be able to march forward? I ask myself what is Germany saying to this? Her people, presumably, are not allowed to know, but truth has a habit of prevailing, even in spite of the censor—(laughter)—and more particularly of the German censor. It will come out. They will know in time. And then I put to myself the question, what can they be saying, and what judgment can they form? They must know that with American assistance we can put far more men in the field than they can, whatever they do."

War does not consist nowadays only of men. It is won also in the workshops and in the laboratories. With the productive capacity of America joined as a Government force to that of all the Allies, is it an exaggeration to say that we must be at least double—I will put it at a low estimate—in productive capacity of what can be achieved by Germany and her Allies? That productive capacity spells much. They may say, "Yes, but you cannot transport it from America." The answer is, "Look what we have done when, with that great wave of sympathy which went from America, with that bridge which was thrown across the Atlantic, we have managed to send across 1,000,000 men, munitions, food—anything that you may wish, will be sent." And shall we need ships? Does Germany realise the construction programme of America? Does she understand not only the programme, but what has actually been realised day by day in America? It baffles all description. I am not going to attempt to give you figures, but I will tell you this, speaking from personal observation. I will take one place which I visited with Mr. Hurley, President of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Schwabe, at Hog Island, close to Philadelphia, which was a swamp before they started work. There are now fifty slipways actually there for the building of ships. (Cheers.) I know there are some people who, not unnaturally, say, "Yes, but that shipping will be available after the war, and will be in competition with our own." I have no fears, because I am convinced that after the end of this war we shall be able to work in closer amity, in better co-operation with the United States, than ever before. (Cheers.)

VICTORY CERTAIN.

Viewing the situation from every standpoint, and whilst fully conscious of the magnitude of the task which is before us, not in the slightest degree intending to belittle it—and I should be doing a bad service to my country and to the Allied cause if I attempted to minimise it—I know that, provided we do not fall into a pessimistic optimism, victory is absolutely marked out and certain. (Loud cheers.) But this is not a moment for relaxing efforts. I would rather urge that it is a moment for redoubled efforts. It is the American view that this is the moment for concentrating all energies upon putting everything into the war, so as to make an end of the war as quickly as you can, and by the only possible means. I will quote what President Wilson said in the speech he made on July 4th, which expressed, in his own inimitable language, the sentiments of the American people, which no one can translate or judge so well as he. He said:

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision will be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable." (Cheers.) With that sentiment in mind, I will ask you to remember that the prejudices that existed in the United States to some extent against Great Britain were dying fast before the war came, but war has a way of making an end of things which would take many years to destroy in peace. And war, I believe, has destroyed almost every prejudice that was left. (Cheers.) Such as still exist, hope and trust will be removed, with its causes, before this war has come to an end. (Cheers.)

I say to you, speaking as I do fresh from contact with that great, generous, warm-hearted American people, we shall emerge from this war stronger together than ever we have been in the world's history. We shall count our dead, as we must, at the end of the war. We shall determine that our sacrifices and the other sacrifices shall not have been made in vain. We shall realise that justice must prevail. It is for that that we are fighting. There is no intention, I am convinced, either in our own people, if I may speak for them, or in the American people, as I understand them, to do injustice. There is only a determination that this war shall end only when we are able to foretell with certainty, so far as human ingenuity can, that we have made an end at least of the great wars of the world's history; that in the future small nations will be able to look to the great nations for protection; that they will be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WOMEN AND THE VOTE
POINTS FOR THE JUDGES.

It was only to be expected that at the revision of the voters' lists now going on many new and interesting points would be raised as the result of the coming into operation of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, and it is not surprising that the principal questions so far raised are attributable to the extension of the franchise to women. Broadly speaking it was understood that the Act gave the Parliamentary franchise to women of 30 or over who themselves have, or whose husbands possess, a Local Government qualification. This view, however, has not been upheld at Bolton, where the Town Clerk gave a decision which disqualified large numbers of women lodgers. He held that for a woman to be entitled to the Parliamentary vote she must be the tenant of an unfurnished room of the value of £3, though for the Local Government vote the question of value did not arise. This is the learned official's reading of Sub-section C of Clause 4, which provides that a woman shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a constituency (other than a university constituency) if she, among other qualifications, is entitled to be registered as a local government elector in respect of the occupation in that constituency of land or premises (not being a dwelling-house) of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling-house, or is the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered.

It may be pointed out that when, during the passage of the measure through Parliament, Mr. Gulland asked the President of the Local Government Board if, in making regulations under the Act, he would make it clear whether, where a woman occupied unfurnished lodgings, such lodgings must be of a yearly value of £3 in order that she may be qualified as a Parliamentary elector, Mr. Gulland replied, replying for Mr. Hays Fisher, said:

"I am not empowered to express any authoritative opinion, by regulation or otherwise, on the question put by my right hon. friend. It would, however, appear to me, as at present advised, that a woman who separately occupies unfurnished lodgings of any value, and who is otherwise qualified, would be entitled to be registered both as a local government and Parliamentary elector. It is evident, therefore, that this is a point about which there is a considerable amount of doubt, and which a higher Court will be called upon to decide. Should the decision be upheld considerable dissatisfaction will be caused among women who have been fighting for the franchise for so long. They point out that it will affect a large and responsible class of women whose husbands are now in the Navy and Army, and who have removed into unfurnished rooms for the time being, taking their goods with them. Many of these women, it is argued, though temporarily living in a small way, are of more than average intelligence, and occupy important positions at different Government establishments."

DON'T VOTELESS WIVES.

Another decision, though but a comparatively small number of women are affected, which has aroused considerable comment has been given by Mr. R. Bacon, Town Clerk and Registration Officer for Oxford City. A number of the wives of Oxford dons claimed to be on the lists, but Mr. Bacon pointed out that Section 237 of the Municipal Corporation Act provided that nothing in that Act should entitle any person to be entitled as a citizen of the city of Oxford by reason of his occupation of any rooms, chambers, or premises in any college or hall of the University. Persons so occupying were before the Act of 1918 placed on the Parliamentary list, but not on the municipal list. In the new Act the lady's vote depended on her possessing the municipal vote, either in her own right or in that of her husband. Hence the adverse decision. Some way out of the dilemma is earnestly desired by the party organisations, as an extension of the franchise to women which leaves voteless a class of women who, though they may be well fitted to be entrusted with a vote as any others of their sex, is considered to be anything but satisfactory.

Daughters who keep house for their fathers have at Manchester had their claims to a vote refused by reason of the lack of evidence that they contributed to the upkeep of the premises, though in one case the deputy registration officer admitted that it was a question whether rendering service to the father in place of cash payment entitled the daughter to a vote. So far as the revision courts have gone it is clear that the Divisional Court of the High Court will have quite an array of intricate points to decide in the near future arising out of the new Act—Daily Telegraph.

sure to get justice from those great nations as they would from a tribunal of one of our own Courts; that they may rely upon it that their case, once put will be judged on its merits; that the great nations will not allow any territorial ambitions or any other ambitions to interfere with dealing fairly and equitably with the claims of small nations; and that amongst us all—all of those who are co-operating to secure for the world that reign of liberty, that is, ordered discipline and freedom, which alone makes liberty—there is a determination to have that liberty prevail, enthroned on high with a light shining to the world that all may see it; that all may know they can come to it, and that America and Great Britain, and those who are associated with them, will be ready to do justice and absolutely determine that, so long as they can effect it, peace in the world shall prevail. (Loud cheers.)

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Centre Block, Dress Circle	\$10.
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WEATHER REPORT.

October 28th, at 12.00.—No return from Japan and Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok and decreased slightly at Monterey; the anti-cyclone has moved eastwards to Japan. Fresh monsoon winds prevail along the coast to the south of Foshan, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.39 inches, against an average of 80.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau	The same as Hongkong and Lantau. No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Lantau. No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER 28th, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather
					Direction	Force	
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Memuro	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Tokio	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Kochi	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Kagoshima	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Osaka	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Naha	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Ishigakijima	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Bonin Island	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Wei-hai-wei	6 a.m.	30.25	60	75	S	2	c
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Ichang	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Kiungshan	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Changsha	5 a.m.	30.10	53		W	2	c
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.25	53	95	N	1	b
Hangchow	5 a.m.	30.31	53	75	W	2	c
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.13	57	52	W	2	c
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.18	71	71	W	2	c
Tai-chow	5 a.m.	30.14	70	76	N	2	c
Tientsin	5 a.m.	30.08	69	76	N	0	c
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.07	73	73	N	4	b
Yokohama	5 a.m.	30.07	72	73	N	3	b
Canton	6 a.m.	30.17	71	85	W	6	b
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.15	73	72	W	2	c
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.13	73	73	W	6	c
Macao	5 a.m.	30.14	73	73	W	4	c
Wuchow	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Hobow	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Peking	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Tientsin	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Canton	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Macao	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Wuchow	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Hobow	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
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Peking	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Tientsin	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Canton	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.14	75	75	W	2	c
Gap Rock							

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(RIVERMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 29th Oct. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 29th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 31st Oct. Noon.
TIENHSIN	"JUICHOW"	On 1st Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	1st Nov. at 1 P.M.
"KAITAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Rodgers	TUESDAY,	5th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	10th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment). IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo and Port Said.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Singapore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	about	about

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

F. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 Tons	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TENSHO MARU 7,000 Tons	16th Nov. 11 A.M.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS. 14th Dec. at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 211 and 212

B. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUC, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TIQUQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,900	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANARIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. HADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA { Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES { Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS { Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO { Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG { Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE { Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA { Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOHEI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th Nov. at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 1st Dec. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. KETTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee Hock Street, Tel. 124.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Public are again reminded that owing to the restricted shipping space available only articles in the nature of gifts can be accepted for transmission by Parcel Post to places west of Singapore.

The lady who received a damaged package containing lavender by the last English Mail is requested to kindly call at the G. P. O. or to send her address to the Postmaster General.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DOZ.
Shanghai and North China	Singapore	11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta	Wing Hing	1.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Pak Wai	5.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Nam Wo	5.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Li Marie	5.00 P.M.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Swatow and Bangkok	Tientsin	Tuesday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Singapore	Tuesday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta	Wing Hing	Tuesday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Pak Wai	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Nam Wo	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Li Marie	Tuesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Vancouver and Seattle	Teesta	Wednesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, South Africa, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Urusan Maru	Wednesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.		
Dairen	Sunning	Wednesday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
— NOVEMBER: —		
Tientsin	Huichow	Friday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonyang	Friday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Mawang	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO	Korea Maru	Saturday, 2nd, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez		Wednesday, 6th, Registration: 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 5th Nov., at 3 p.m.		

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shankouk, Shatin, Sheungshui, Auteu, Sing Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M. Letters 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wai Chow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Mt. Chow	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Boat	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option a sum of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 per cent. per annum. the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON. Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000 Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000 FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. T. C. DOWNING, Manager. Hongkong, May 4th, 1917. [41]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

October 29th	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	45 1/2
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credita, at 60 days' sight	78 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	143 1/2
On Manila—On demand—Pena	168 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	142 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	183 1/2
On Haiphong—On demand	183 1/2
On Saigon—On demand	183 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand	45 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.86 1/2
Gold Bars, 100 fine, per test	\$44.00
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9 p.m.—Harmston's Circus at Kowloon.

TO-MORROW.

4 p.m.—Harmston's Circus, Matinee at Kowloon.

Friday, 1st Nov.—
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., General Meeting.
Monday, 4th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
Wednesday, 6th Nov.—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.
Thursday, 7th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 8th Nov.—
9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Barton Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.
Thursday, 28th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telephone 2468. KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. "BROSSARD."

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000 Reserves ... 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batambang Mongtze Shanghai
Canton Noumea Singapore
Diliou Papeete Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Fom-Penh Vladivostok
Hanoi Pondichery

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted. A. SIRE, Acting Manager. Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. [2568]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 10,000,000 PAID UP ... 2,500,000 (1/5 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Peking, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie et le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd., London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

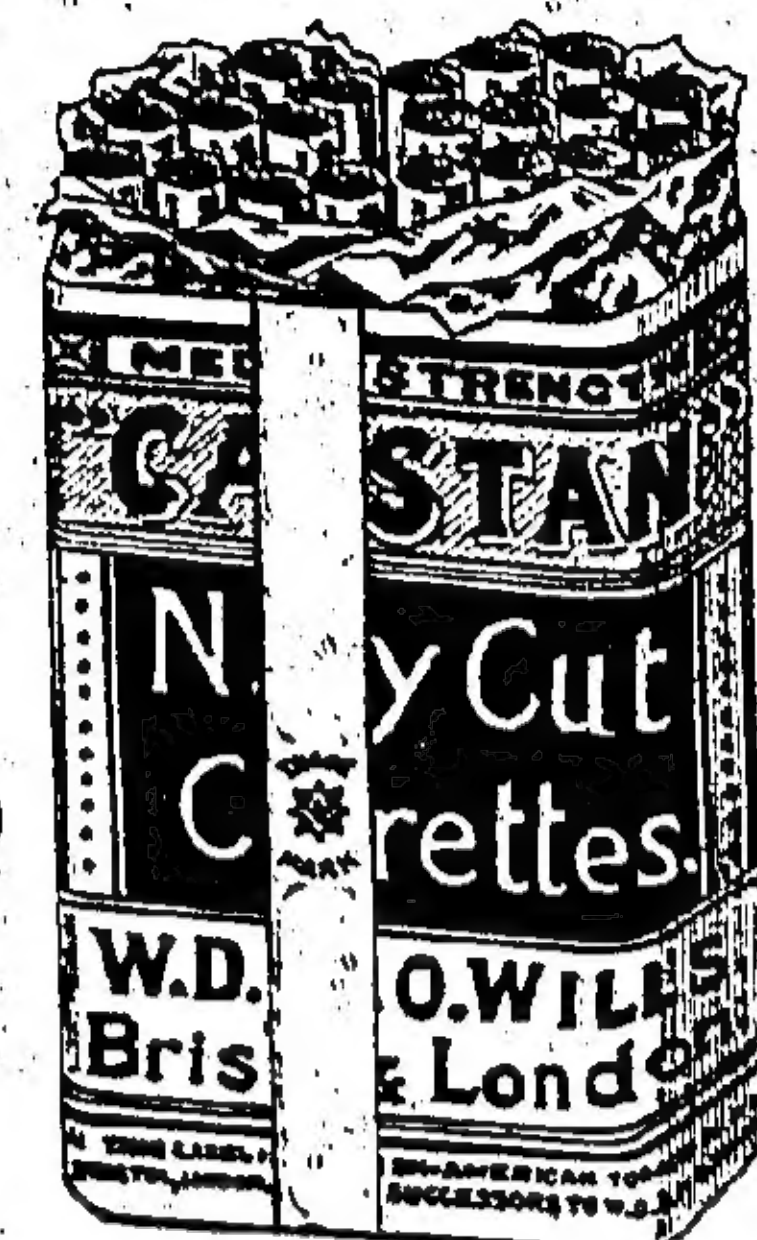
Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND. Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440. Hongkong, September 26th, 1918. [1147]

WILLS'

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH).



PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20 AND IN TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES.



Navy Cut for the Pipe.

SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS. MILD MEDIUM & FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000 Capital (Paid-up) ... 25,000,000 Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA—Ginsan, Keelung, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in Europe, Asia, Africa, India, China, Siam, Indo-China, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 3, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, August 30th, 1918. [800]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000 Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tating, Tain-kiang, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Fating, Tongshan, Luoshan, Tsinghsien, Haigang, etc. HONGKONG: Weichow, Shashan, Chinkiang, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitzeo, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowkeu, TSIEN: Chowteu, Tushien, Linchi, Lintang, Taimien, Yihuh, Huining, Chefoo, Taingtau. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOSHOW: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Anshing, CANTON, KUYANG, PEKING, Kichiu, Suifu, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Hongkong, October 18th, 1914. 1168

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000 Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/- \$15,000,000 Silver ... \$19,500,000 \$34,500,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLTAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE. Hon. Mr. B. H. LORRAINE. F. Y. D. PARR, Esq. C. E. GRUBBY, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq. J. A. PLIMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq. Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 3 " " " " 12 " 4 " " " " N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000 Subscribed ... 1,125,000 Paid-up ... 862,500 Reserve Fund ... 860,000

Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND & THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, etc. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 26th, 1916. [187]